

HISTORY OF INVENTION OF G.R.Irlapati's GEOSCOPE

by

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HISTORY : I have conducted many researches on the earthquakes during the year of 1980-87 and invented the Geoscope which can help to forewarn the earthquakes in advance Sri. AJVB Maheswara Rao Member of Parliament (Loksabha) was recommended the Geoscope to Sri K.R. Narayanan Minister of science & Technology Department for further research and development in the services of the country. In 1989, the Honble High Court of Andhra Pradesh was also issued orders to the government of India, Ministry of science & Technology, council of scientific and Industrial Research to provide research facilities to carryout the experiments in National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad for Implementation in the service of the country.(see appeal)

CONSTRUCTION : Geoscope means- a mechanical architecture established in between the underground and observatory with the help of bore-well proposed for conducting geological studies to know the earthquakes, ores and water currents etc.

A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having research & analysis facilities has to be constructed on the borehole Apparatus & sensors to recognize the geo- physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground such as foreshocks, chemical changes, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned analysis sections of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground.

That means-relative results of geological & geographical researches & developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. The apparatus related to the geology and geography such as Richter scale etc also should be set in the observatories of the Geoscope. we can make many more modern ideas & modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope.

And we can build many more types of Geoscopes thus connecting many more levels for national wide network, more and required geoscope centers should be established in the earthquake zones where earthquakes occur frequently and there should be establish a central office to co-ordinate and codify the data of warnings about the onset of earthquake. The central office should analysis the data and estimate the time, epicenter, area etc details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities and people to take precautions.

NATIONAL GEOSCOPE PROJECT

Many extensive researches were conducted on the national geoscopic forewarning system to detect the geological changes in advance. In this system, there should be established three level centers i.e., Local Geoscope Centre, Regional Geoscope Centre and Central Geoscope Centre for maintaining the system in a coordinated manner.

LOCAL GEOSCOPE CENTRE: One or more required number of Geoscopes should be established in the expected earthquake zones. The observation personnel in the respective Geoscopes should watch the onset of earthquakes day and night.

REGIONAL GEOSCOPE CENTRE: There should be established a Regional Geoscopic Centre at every expected quake zone to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the local geoscopic centers of the zone.

CENTRAL GEOSCOPE CENTRE: There should be established a Central Geoscopic Centre to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the Regional Geoscopic Centers from all over country in a coordinated manner.

PERFORMANCE: Whenever a Local Geoscopic Centre sends warning about the onset of earthquakes, the observation personal should immediately send the information to its Regional Geoscopic Centre. The Regional Geoscopic Centre should analysis the information and send it to the Central Geoscopic Centre. The Central Geoscope Centre analyze the information supplied by the Local Geoscopic Centers, Regional Geoscopic Centers and estimates the epicenter, time, area to be affected urban places etc., details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities, and media and warnings in advance to take precautions.

TYPES OF GEOSCOPE MODELS

SIMPLE GEOSCOPE: This is a simple construction involving no expenditure. A deep well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. Construct a room over the well. Wash the inner walls of the room with white Lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room.

HOME MADE GEOSCOPE: This construction involves no expenditure. Even students, children's and science enthusiasts can make the Home-Made Geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 28 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, the house having a well can be converted into a Geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of the house with white Lime. Fix ordinary electric bulbs in the room.

PERFORMANCE: Observe the colour of the room lighting daily. When the bulb glows, the light in room generally appears white in color, but before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns blue in colour. The onset of earth-quake can be guessed by this “Seismic luminescence Emission”

PRINCIPLE: Due to stress of continental plates and some other reasons on a place where there are favorable chances for earth-quake to occur, the pressure is induced in the underground. As a result, there is a steady rise in the pressure around the focus centre. Because of the large disparity in the magnitude of energies involved, gas anomalies such as (a) Helium emission (b) chemico seismic anomalies of sulphur, calcium, nitrogen etc., chemical compounds (c) seismic atomic radiations of radioactive mineral compounds show up much earlier even at large distance from the epic-centre which enter the well through the underground springs. These gas anomalies occupy the room in this manner; emit radiation which gives blue colour (some times red) to the room.

MICRO GEOSCOPE: Micro-Geoscope is an elaborate construction. For this model a deep bore-well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having the most modern high-technological research facilities has to be constructed on that well. Most modern mechanical systems like electronic, physical and chemical sensors and apparatus to recognize the rise and fall of the underground water levels, micro-vibrations and waves generated in the underground, differences in pressure, temperature and other seismic activities should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research analyzing departments of the observatory that is above the well to observe the seismic changes taking place in the underground. The results of researches on the quakes like Richter scale etc., also should be setup in the Geoscope. That means relative results of past, present and future pertaining to the earthquakes or seismic researches should be interposed, co-ordinate, and constantly developed. We can make many more changes thus bringing many more developments in the geoscope.

Observe the geophysical & geochemical changes such as foreshocks, chemical changes, ground water levels, strain in rocks, thermal anomalies, fractroluminescence's gas anomalies, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces, etc taking place in the underground. The onset of earthquakes can be guessed by observing the aforesaid changes in the concerned analyzing departments of the observatory.

STUDIES: I have proposed much type of studies to study the earth's underground through the Geoscope. At present we discuss two types of studies of many of them.

SEISMIC LUMINESCENCE STUDY: This is a very easy and simple study in the Geoscope Project. Construct a room over a well having suitable width and depth. Wash the inner walls of the room with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room. (Otherwise by making certain

changes and alternations any home or office having a well can be converted into the Geoscope. Wash the inner walls of the house with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb but don't fix fluorescent lamp in the house. This method involves no expenditure).

Observe the colour of the lightning in the Geoscope room daily 24 hours 365 days. When the bulb glows, the lightning in the room generally appears as white (reddish). But before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lightning turns violet in colour.

Because, before occurring of an earthquake-gas anomalies such as radon, helium, hydrogen and chemico-mineral evaporations such as sulphur, calcium, nitrogen and other fracto-luminescence radiations show up earlier even at large distances from the epicenter due to stress, disturbances, shock waves and fluctuations in the underground forces. These gas anomalies & fracto luminescence radiations and other chemical evaporations enter into the well through the underground springs. When these anomalies occupy the room above the well, the room lighting turns violet in colour. The light in the room scattered in the presence of these gas anomalies, fracto-luminescence radiations and other chemico-mineral evaporations the ultra violet radiation is emitted more and the room lighting turns in violet colour. Our eye catches these variations in the radiation of the lighting in the room easily since_

- a) The violet rays having smaller wave length.
- b) The violet radiation having property of extending greatly.
- c) The light becoming weak in the violet region.
- d) The eyes having greater sensitivity to violet radiation

Due to all reasons the room may appear violet in colour then we can predict the impending earth quakes 12 hours in advance.

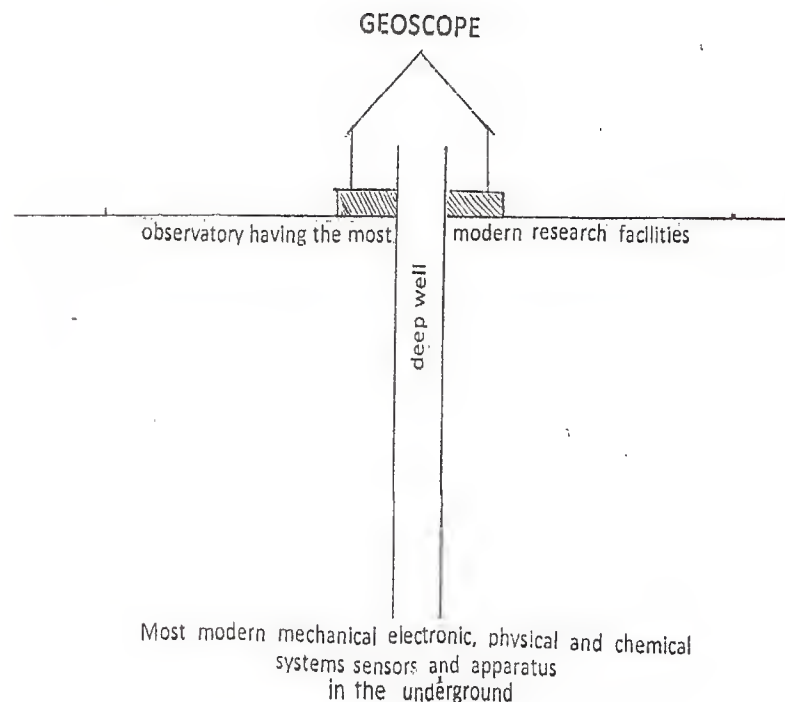
ELECTRO GEOPULSES STUDY: This is also easy study to recognize the impending earth quake. A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An earth wire or rod should be inserted into the underground by the borehole and linked with the concerned analysis section having apparatus to detect, compare measure of the electric currents of the electric circuit of the earth systems. Otherwise by observing the home electric fans.etc. We can also study the electrogeopulses studies to predict the impending earth quake.

Observe the changes in the electric currents of the earth system 24 hours, 365 days. From a power station, the electricity is distributed to the far-off places. Normally the circuit of the power supply being completed through the earth system. Whenever if the disturbances occurs in the layers of the earth's underground, the fluctuation rate will be more due to the earth quake obstructions such as pressure, faults, vibrations, water currents etc., of the earth's underground. So we can forecast the impending earth quake by observing the

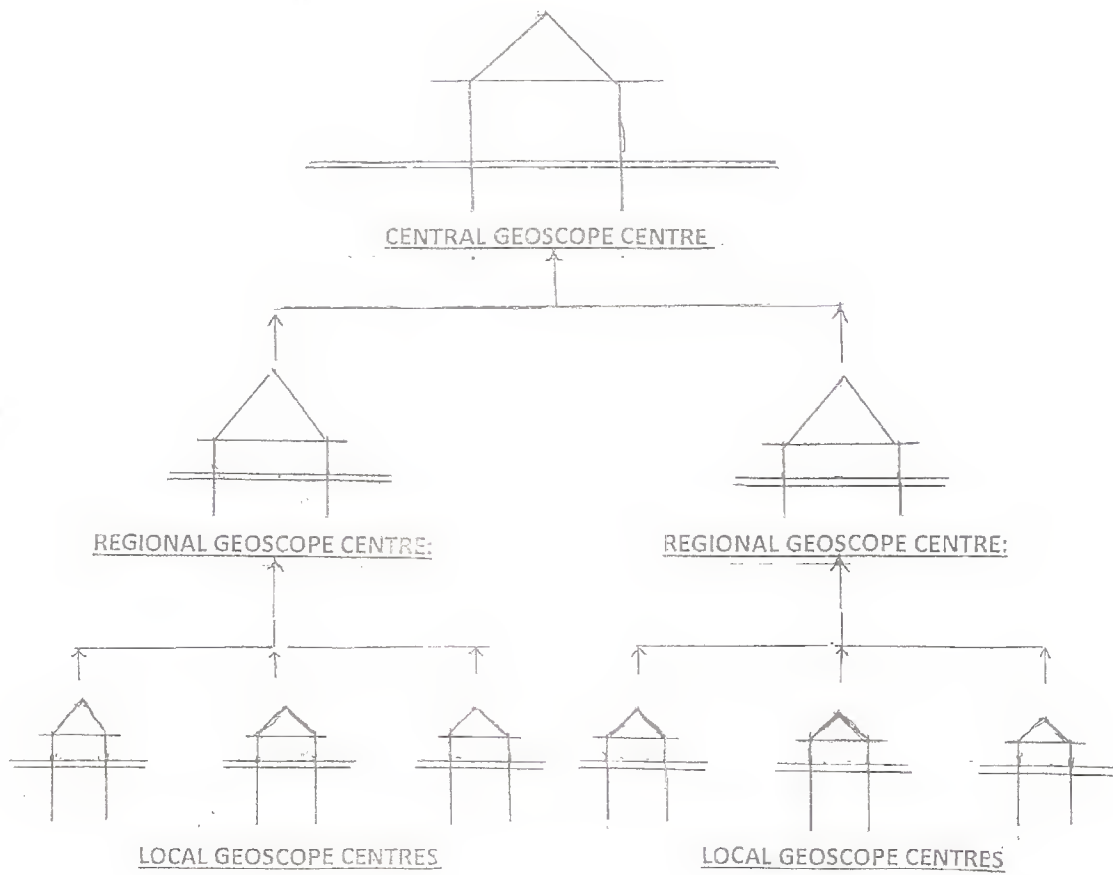
obstruction of electric currents of circuit of the earth system in the observatory of the Geoscope and also by the obstruction sounds in the electric fans etc.

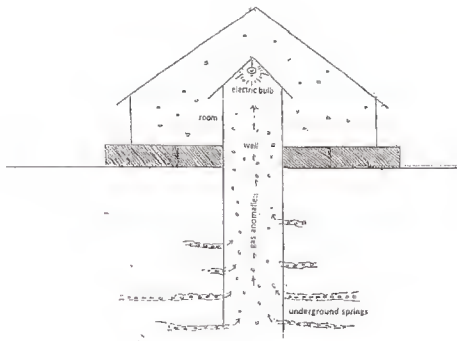
EXPERIMENTS CARRIED OUT: I have carried out a number of experiments on the Geoscope project and all were successfully proved out in practice. The risk of earthquakes in Andhra Pradesh is less but the source is greater in north India however

APPENDICES:

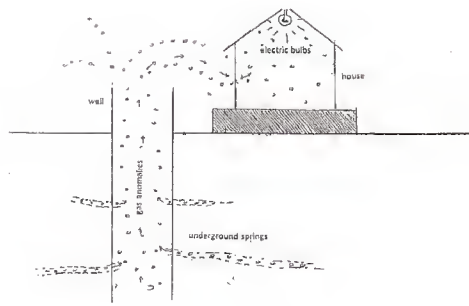


NATIONAL GEOSCOPE PROJECT



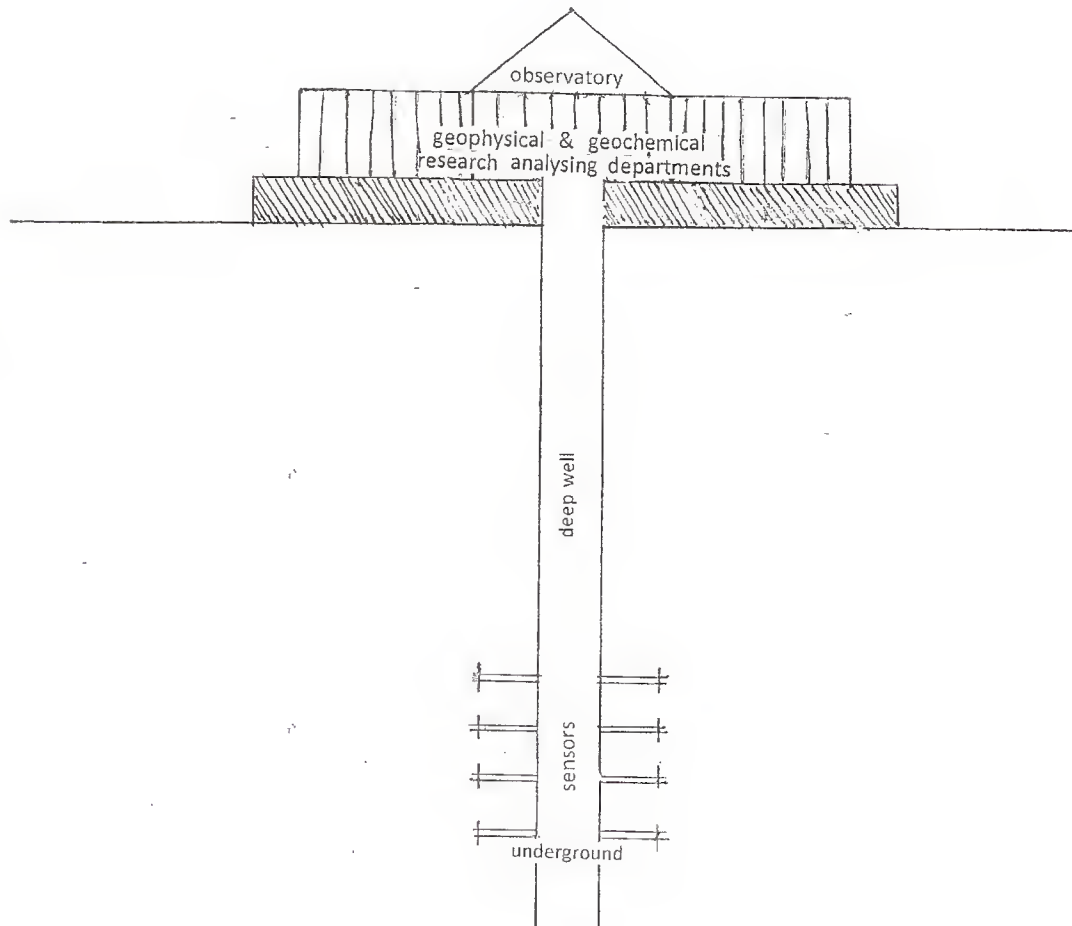


simple model

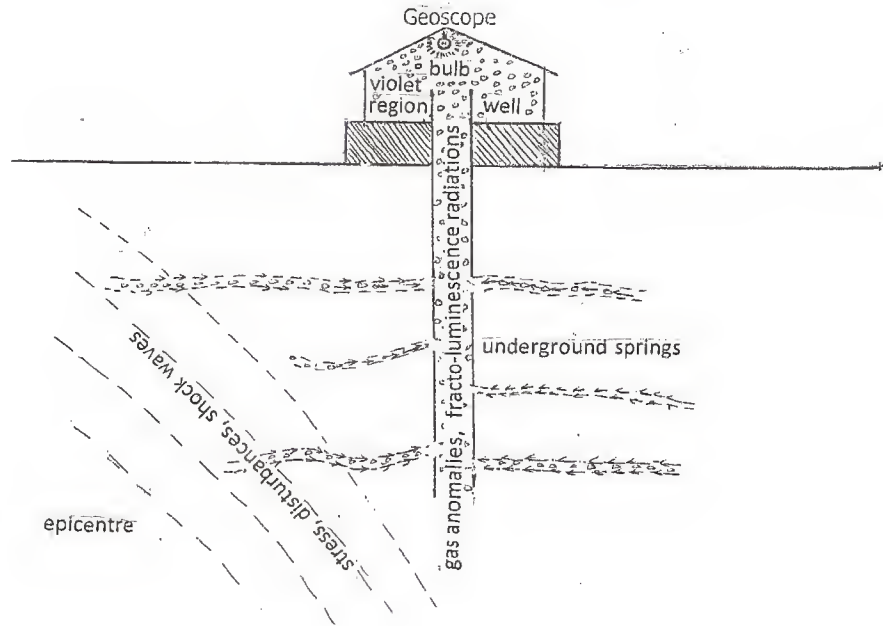


Home-Made model

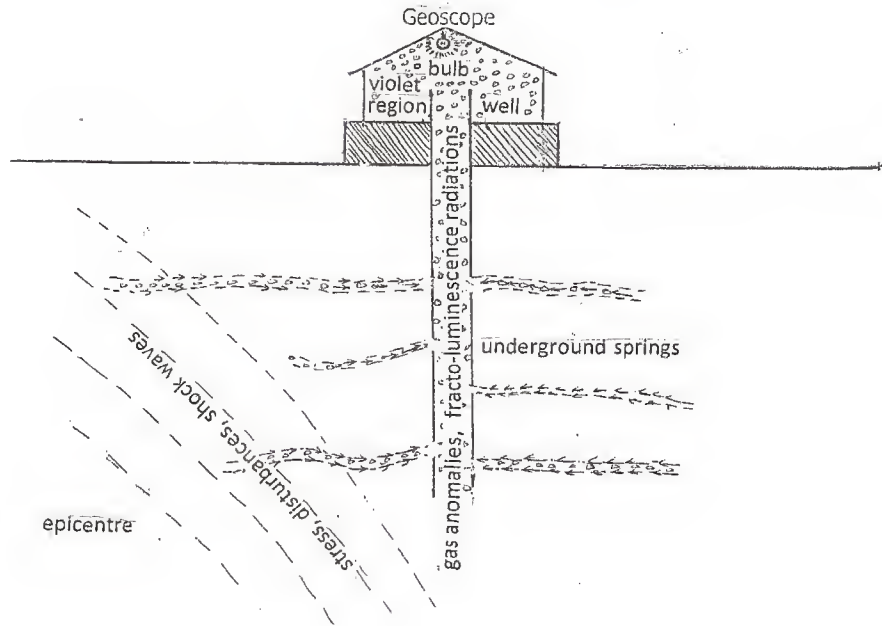
GEOSCOPE
(Elaborate model)



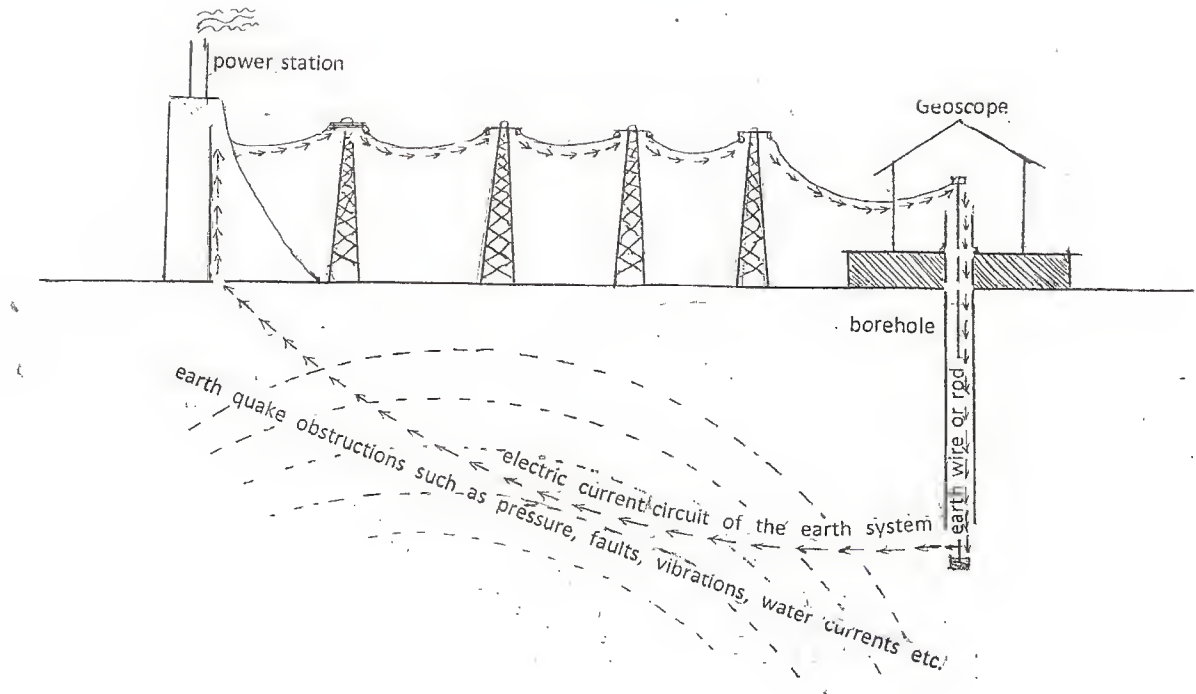
SEISMIC LUMINESCENCE STUDY



SEISMIC LUMINESCENCE STUDY



ELECTROGEOPULSE STUDY





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राज्य मन्त्री
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा,
अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं महासागर विकास
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली

MINISTER OF STATE
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,
SPACE, ELECTRONICS & OCEAN DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA


9th December, 1988.

Dear Shri Rao,

I have your letter dated 15th November, 1988,
enclosing a petition from Shri Gangadhar Rao
Irlapati.

2. I will try to help.

Yours sincerely,


(K.R. NARAYANAN)

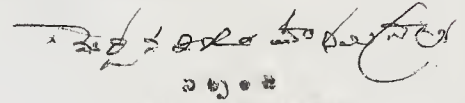
Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao,
Member of Parliament (LS),
43, North Avenue,
New Delhi.

ధృవపత్రము

గ్రామ పంచాయితీ కార్యాలయము
మెర్లపాలెం. (తూ.గో.జిల్లా)

తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా, ఆత్మేయపురం మండలం లోని మెర్లపాలెం గ్రామ పంచాయితీ లో
ఎన్.ఎమ్.ఆర్.గా శ్రీ ఇర్లపాటి పుల్లయ్య కుమారుడు గంగాధరరావు నివాసి
డి. 1.1.1982 నుండి 30.6.87 సం.ము వరకు ఉన్నగా సుమారు 5 సంవత్సరములు మెర్లపాలెం
గ్రామ పంచాయితీనందు పనిచేసియున్నాడు. అని ఇందుమూలముగా ధృవపరచుచున్నాము.

మెర్లపాలెం.



స. అ. జి
గ్రామ పంచాయితీ, మెర్లపాలెం
అ. జి. కుమారం శాంతి

Wednesday the sixth day of September
One thousand nine hundred and eighty nine

Present

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmana Rao

Writ Petition No. 12355 of 1989

Between:

Irlapati Gangadhar Rao.

..

Petitioner

And

1. Union of India, rep. by its Secretary,
Ministry of Science & Technology, Anusandhana
Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
2. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,
rep. by its Director General, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
3. National Geophysical Research Institutes rep.
by its Director, Taranaka, Hyderabad.

.. Respondents.

Petitioner under Art. 226 of the Constitution of India praying
that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed herein the
High Court will be pleased to issue an appropriate writ or order
direction declaring

- i) that the inaction of the respondent authorities in not
considering petitioner's representations for carrying
research and scientific investigations as arbitrary,
unreasonable and illegal;
- ii) a direction may be issued to the respondents 2 & 3
to consider the petitioner's representations so as to
enable him to carry out scientific investigations in
respondent 3 institution, or any such other appropriate
direction may be passed;
- iii) Costs be awarded to the petitioner;

For the Petitioner : Mr. K. Ramesh Krishna Reddi, Advocate

For the respondents : Mr. S. Venkateswara Rao, S.C. for Central Govt.

The Court made the following: ORDER

Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner as well as the
learned standing counsel for the Central Govt. appearing on behalf
of the respondents.

The relief sought for in this writ petition is a direction
to the respondents to consider the respondent representations
submitted by the petitioner to ~~xxx~~ provide facilities to enable
to carry out scientific investigations in National Geophysical
Research Institute, Hyderabad and pass appropriate orders thereon.

Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case,
it is directed that the respondents shall consider the representation
dated 3-6-89 submitted by the petitioner and pass appropriate order
thereon as early as possible preferably within three months from
date of receipt of a copy of this order.

The writ petition is accordingly disposed of. No costs.

d/- B. Choudary
Asst. Registrar

//true copy//

Asst. Registrar

1. The Secretary, Union of India, Ministry of Science & Technology,
Anusandhana Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
2. The Director General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,
Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
3. The Director, National Geophysical Research Institute, Taranaka,
Hyderabad.
4. Copy to
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